

SYNONYMICAL NOTES ON MEMBRACIDÆ

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During a recent review of the literature and material on the Membracidæ a number of synonyms and misconceptions relative to the genera and species were noted, some of which are herein recorded.

Subfamily ÆTHALIONINÆ

*Oclasma** Melich., Wein. Ent. Zeit. xxiv, p. 284 (1905), is *Coloborrhis* Germ. (1836). *Oclasma degenerata** Melich. (1905) is *Coloborrhis perspicillata* Gerst.

Sarritor Dist. (1916) is *Hemicentrus* Melich. (1914). *Cicada bispinus** Stoll (1783), from Ceylon, belongs to *Hemicentrus*.

As *Lamproptera* was first used by Gray, in 1832 (in Griff. Ann. King., pl. 102, fig. 4), for a genus in the Lepidoptera, the membracids listed under *Lamproptera* Germar (1833) require a new generic name for which *Biturritia* is proposed with *capreolus* Germ., as the type.

Subfamily CENTROTINÆ

The genus *Phærotus* Buckt. (1903) is *Coccosterphus* Stal (1869).

*Centrotus malayus** Stal, Eug. Res. Om. Jord., p. 285 (1859) is *Gargara semifascia* Walk. (1856), both from Malacca.

Xanthosticta grisea Buckt., and *Xanthosticta trivialis* Buckt., belong to the genus *Gargara* Am. y Serv; *Xanthosticta luzonica* Buckt., and *Gargara sibirica* Leth., belong to the genus described by Distant as *Tiberianus* (1915) with three carinæ on the front of the pronotum. As *Xanthosticta* Buckt. (1903) was first published, *Tiberianus* becomes a synonym; the type is *luzonica* Buckt.

Recently while studying the membracidæ in the United States National Museum at Washington, four examples of *Macharotypus sellatus* Uhler, from Japan, were located which proved to

* Omitted from Funkhouser's Catalog of the Membracidæ.

be the species described and figured as *Maurya brevicornis* Funkh., and *Tricentrus vitulus* Lindberg, also from Japan, both being synonyms; while *Maurya* Dist. (1916) is a synonym of *Machærotypus* Uhler (1896), whose description should be amended by adding "with short distinct auricular supra-humerals, wings with three apical cells, ocelli some nearer to and above center of eyes." As the species listed under *Maurya* belong to *Machærotypus* Uhler, those (excepting *sellatus*) listed under *Machærotypus* Melichar are without a generic name, *Melicharella* is proposed for them with *Machærotypus incultus* Melich., as the type.

Two examples, male and female, of *Orthobelus flavipes* Uhler (1896) are in the National Museum collection which entirely agree with the description of *Tricentrus basalis* Walk. (1851), both from Japan.

The species listed in the genus *Maguva* Melich., apparently belong to at least two distinct genera, those properly included in *Maguva* agreeing with *horrida* Melich. and *typica* Dist. in having the posterior pronotal process distinctly angulate near base and lobate at middle beneath, while in the others as *serpentinus* Funkh., the process is strongly sinuate or undulate from base. For those with a sinuate posterior pronotal process the name *Evanchon* is proposed, with *Anchonoides serpentinus* Funkh. (Jour. St. Br. R. A. Soc., p. 209, pl. 1, f. 3-4 (1920), as the type.

The genus *Leucothorax* (Buckt., is the genus *Centruchus* Stal.

Centrotypus alatus Buckt. (1903, from Sumatra, was renamed *Centrotypus perakensis* by Distant (1916) under the impression that *Hemiptycha alata* Fairm., was from India and cogenetic; whereas *alata* Fairm., is from Brazil, and belongs in the genus *Sundarion*, subfamily *Darninæ*, and *perakensis* Dist. becomes a synonym of *alata* Buckt.

As the genus *Lobocentrus* Stal has three discoidal cells in each tegmen, and the genus *Dograna* Dist. has but two, the character is quite sufficient to separate them, although otherwise they are similar.

There appears to be a misconception of Walker's genus *Micreune* among students of this group which may be cleared up by comparing the descriptions and figures of the several nominal

species listed under that name. In his description of the genus Walker states that the "hind part of the thorax armed with a horizontal horn which extends to near half the length of the abdomen," which is clearly shown in his figure, and that of Buckton, and also that the posterior process is rather close to the abdomen (the process is shown too long in Buckton's figure). These characters apply only to *formidenda* Walk., the one known species of the genus. To his description of *Micreune metuenda* Walker adds "*C. dama* and *gazella* probably belong to this genus," thus recognizing their close relationship. The species *dama* and *gazella*, as in all the species of the genus *Leptobelus*, have the posterior process emitted from the front pronotal process (not from the "hind part of the thorax"), very distant from the body, and about as long as the tegmina. These characters are seen in Buckton's figure of *Micreune macularum*, which doubtless is Walker's *metuenda*, all members of the genus *Leptobelus*.

The description of *Centrotus alticeps* Walk., proves it to be foreign to the modern genus *Centrotus*, but agrees with the characters of the genus *Leptobelus*, noticed by Walker as he adds "Like *C. gazella* in structure." It should be included in the genus *Leptobelus* Stal.

"*Micreune ? electa*" Melich. is not a *Micreune*; judging from the description, it should be placed in the genus *Congellana* Distant.

Hemiptycha balista Germ. (1835), from India is *Hyppsauchenia harwicki* Kirby (1829). The true *Sphongophorus balista* was first described by Amyot y Serville, in *Hemip.*, p. 535, pl. 9, fig. 5 (1843).

The genus *Platyceras* Schm., preoccupied in the Mollusca (1837), (1926) is *Hybandoides* Dist., (1915); *Hybandoides* must stand as the name of the genus, with *Platyceras* as a synonym.

The African genus *Negus* Jac., is closely allied to the genus *Centrochares* Stal, but differing in the pronotum which is covered with hair-bearing nodules, shorter more nearly straight and robust posterior process which impinges on the scutellum nearly covering it.

Subfamily MEMBRACIDÆ

The genus *Clonauchenia* described by Funkhouser in 1921, is the genus *Bulbauchenia* described by Schumacher in 1915.

Subfamily DARNINÆ

Stictopelta varians Fowl., (1894) is *Stictopelta arizona* Godg., (1895); *Stictopelta lineifrons* Fowl., (1894) is *Stictopelta nova* Godg., (1892).

Membracis bonasia Fabr., (1775) doubtless is *Sundarion xanthographa* Germ., (1835).